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## MISSISSIPPIAN DEFENDS STATE'S STAND

Mississippian, in Speech in House, Attacks Method of Making Treaties.

### FARMER IS INVOLVED

Without Control, Land Owners Could Employ Alien Labor and Dictate Terms, He Declares.

Declaring that the American farmer is facing a great trial through the desire of corporations to get control of all the land in the United States and defending the right of the United States to protect her own land against the invasion of aliens, Representative Sisson of Mississippi urged upon the House yesterday the necessity for curtailing the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate and extending the right of ratifying treaties more generally to the representatives of the people. Sisson declared he had no intention of making a war speech and explained that he merely sought to sustain the right of America to control her own soil. "If any nation," he continued, "should decide that they will dictate how our land laws should be made, then we will be unworthy of national existence. If we submitted to such dictation, does any one claim that this is a declaration of war because I announce this truth?"

### Attitude Is Explained.

"It is no declaration of war for the United States government to decline to override the rights of a sovereign State at the dictation of a foreign power. If the United States government, with its army and navy, and with brute force, which is superior to any one of these States, should take away from the State the right to control its domestic concerns and deliver the State over to the mercies of a flood of aliens from any nation, then I maintain the Federal government has forfeited its authority." "Nothing has been further from my mind than to embarrass or tend to render more difficult the peaceful solution of whatever differences exist between the government of Japan and our own government. The advisers of both governments are to be commended for their wisdom and earnest effort to maintain peace between the United States and Japan. My judgment is that it only requires patience and cool heads for both countries to arrive at an amicable, fair, and just settlement of their differences. Mr. Sisson contended that great care should be taken that the treaty-making power should not be regarded as supreme and above all other powers. A treaty cannot bind the United States to do what the Constitution forbids them to do, he said. "A treaty cannot compel any department of the government to do what the Constitution prohibits it to do, and absolute will. On these questions the true canon of construction that the treaty-making power in its seeming absoluteness and unconditional extent is confronted with serious and absolute and unconditional authority invested in the judiciary. Each must be construed and conditioned upon the equally clear power vested in the other."

### Treaty Secrecy Condemned.

Mr. Sisson pleaded for less secrecy in the making of treaties. He declared that treaties should be considered in the open session of the Senate and the vote of each Senator should be made a public record. He declared the possibility of allowing the importation of great herds of cheap alien labor would surely lead to great corporate control of land. "When would you come the farmer if the great corporations of the country should enter the land market and buy all of the best lands of the country and then cultivate them with Mongolian or other cheap alien labor?" "How long will be the American farmer able to compete with great land monopolies in producing what lands are adapted to? The great land corporations would establish their commissary and compel his herds of aliens to purchase everything which they consume from it, and will be enabled to make enormous profits out of the land and drive the American farmer out of existence."

### SEIZURE OF SUGAR ADVOCATED.

Senator Norris Says This Would Save People from Extortion.

Seizure by the government of billions of pounds of imported sugar to compel the actual dissolution of the Sugar Trust is advocated by Senator Norris as an effective means of saving the American people from extortion if the trust should attempt to raise the price of sugar after the tariff on sugar has been eliminated. "The trust now controls the best sugar lands in Cuba and it is acknowledged that the productive capacity of these lands has hardly been scratched," said Senator Norris. "The same law that permits the seizure of coffee belonging to the Coffee Trust would permit the seizure of sugar belonging to a trust. The government would seize it and what it sold it to a competitive bank. The remedy for extortion in products lies more in the seizure and sale of the commodity itself than in long-delayed prosecution of corporations and individuals."

Philadelphia will this summer extensively add to its list of vacation schools.

## BAR THE GERM.

One thing is certain—the busy little germ is responsible for about all the ills that flesh is heir to; and if we can bar its entrance we can keep our systems free from the seeds of disease. The natural cavities of the body and the openings afforded by cuts, scratches, or insect bites are the points we should guard; and it is not enough to just keep them clean. The germ is persistent, aggressive, and more than cleanliness is necessary to quiet its activity. Make the germ out by destroying it. Make the light offensive instead of defensive. Nip trouble in the bud. The daily use of a reliable Peroxide antiseptic as a mouth wash or douche, or applied locally to cuts, bruises, scratches, or insect bites, will do this promptly and effectively. The best antiseptic to use is LISTOGEN. It goes farther than Peroxide of Hydrogen by uniting with that most efficient germ destroyer the remedial and antiseptic properties of Thymol, Menthol, and Eucalyptol. These valuable elements take up the work where Peroxide of Hydrogen leaves off, and with their help LISTOGEN not only destroys the germ, but in some degree repairs the damage the germ has done. Ask your druggist for LISTOGEN; you will delight in the purifying, refreshing sensation that it gives. Slices, Socks, and 31¢ a Bottle. Affleck Drug Store, 804 G Street, Ninth and D Streets, Fifth and F Streets.

## BUDGET COMMITTEE TO MEET.

System Is Favored by Representative Sherley of Kentucky. The special committee named by the Democratic caucus to consider a budget system of appropriations, has been called to meet on June 2. The caucus committee, which is headed by Representative Underwood, is at work on a budget system, favored by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, and is expected to recommend to the caucus a change in the present method of making appropriations. Under the budget plan, all appropriation bills would be controlled by one committee, which would announce in advance the amount each government department is to be allowed during the fiscal year.

## REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS TO HEAD COMMITTEE

Maryland Man May Succeed William B. Wilson as Labor Chairman.

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland is slated by the Ways and Means Committee for the chairmanship of the House Committee on Labor. The contest for this chairmanship has narrowed down to Mr. Lewis and Representative Buchanan of Illinois, and it was authoritatively reported yesterday that Lewis will get the place. Both Lewis and Buchanan are satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor. Lewis will succeed former Representative William B. Wilson, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. The retirement of Wilson all the Democratic members of the Labor Committee entered the contest for the chairmanship.

## POINDEXTER OPPOSED TO PITTMAN PLAN

Difference of Opinion Over the Best Method to Control Alaska Coal Fields.

Senator Poindexter of Washington Progressive, takes definite issue with Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, as to the best method of exercising government control of the Alaska coal fields and mineral deposits. Senator Poindexter believes in straight-out government ownership. He is opposed to Senator Pittman's plan as reflected in the latter's bill by which there should be an allotment in alternate strips of private and government ownership. Senator Poindexter will introduce his bill that shrouded through the last session, which provides for government control and perpetual ownership to the title of all these lands. Senator Poindexter insists that the Federal government should itself mine enough coal in Alaska to supply, not only the Pacific Coast naval and coaling stations, but also enough to sell to the open market to control the price of the commodity and save the people of the coast from extortion by the coal interests.

Next week the committee will take up the consideration of Senator Pittman's half-and-half control plan. The chairman is inclined to believe that his measure will then receive favorable consideration.

## BILLS IN THE BASKET

### Aid for Pensioners.

A bill providing for the monthly payment of all Federal pensioners was introduced by Representative Ansherry, an Ohio Democrat. If enacted into law the Ansherry bill would substitute the monthly payment for the quarterly payment of all pensioners.

### General Indian Probe Asked.

The general investigation of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians is proposed to be continued by Representative Carter of Oklahoma. A special investigating committee of nine is urged, with power to determine whether the affairs of these tribes Indians have been honestly administered by the departments of the government, and to determine if any frauds have been perpetrated.

### Leather Substitute Barred.

Representative Oldfield and Arkansas Democrat, reintroduced his bill making it unlawful for any manufacturer of boots or shoes to use a substitute for leather without labeling that fact upon the article to be sold.

### To Avert Industrial Depression.

Representative Hobson of Alabama introduced a bill to prevent violent fluctuations in the price of building materials, with a view to averting industrial depression. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury at any time pig iron, structural steel, or any other building material is increased in price 50 percent over the price on January 1, 1912, to place such materials on the free list, and continue their free importation until prices go down.

## CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

### THE SENATE.

Not in session; meets Monday at 2 p. m. Finance Committee continued hearings on tariff bill. Subcommittee of Banking and Currency Committee completed list of questions to be submitted to bankers. A Platt Andrew, framers of the Aldrich bill, called into conference.

### THE HOUSE.

Representative Sisson of Mississippi spoke to some length, upholding the principle of State rights and defending the attitude of California in the anti-alien land controversy. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri spoke briefly in support of his resolution amending the Constitution so as to give the Federal government sole power to legislate concerning the rights of alien citizens and the relations between this country and other countries. A number of private and public bills were introduced in the House, among them being one by Representative Carter of Oklahoma, providing for Congressional investigation of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

Representative Ansherry of Ohio introduced a bill providing for monthly payments to all pensioners. Payments of pensions are now made quarterly.

Representative Oldfield of Arkansas reintroduced his bill to prohibit the employment of substitutes for leather in the making of boots and shoes unless the articles when offered for sale are labeled as adulterated.

A bill to prevent excessive fluctuations in the prices of steel and iron construction materials was introduced by Representative Hobson of Alabama. The bill provides that steel and iron products shall go on the free list if their prices are raised more than 50 percent above the prevailing prices on January 1, 1912.

The Ways and Means committee continued consideration of the reorganization of the standing committee of the House. Representative Lewis of Maryland has been tentatively selected to head the labor committee.

The House adjourned until Tuesday next.

## SKIPPERS OF OLD REPUBLICAN WALK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

posse, was instructed to present the proposition to the executive committee. Old guard leaders are split on the main proposition involved—whether or not it is the part of wisdom to take any immediate steps looking to a reorganization. One which must early conciliatory measures to bring the progressive element back into the party. "Boss" Barnes of New York; Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire; and former Speaker Cannon had among the old guard leaders who believed that time, aided by the Democratic tariff law and the Democratic administration generally, will bring the warring elements of the party together upon a common issue quickly enough.

### Committee May Be Called.

While the executive committee, which meets today, has not the direct power to meet these questions, it can indicate its position by calling or refusing to call a meeting of the national convention for the near future. And the probabilities seem to be that the executive committee will call the national committee together to cope with the problem.

Change of opinion as to whether it will be necessary to call a national conference to meet the Southern representation issue. Many in the party believe that the National Committee itself has the authority to change the representation, and it certainly has the authority to advocate the holding of primaries and the adherence to primary selections of delegates and alternates to national Republican conventions. If the National Committee has not the authority or declines to assume the prerogative of changing the apportionment of representation, the Progressive want the committee to call a national conference or convention to meet that issue.

The faction represented by Senator Cummins wants the committee to call the convention this year. Others favor the programme of the Progressives in the abstract want such action postponed until the summer of 1914, declaring that with all Republican candidates for the Senate and House and for State offices working for success at the November elections of that year, the danger of reopening factional wounds through a general conference would be minimized.

Charles D. Hillis, secretary to President Taft, and chairman of the National Committee, will preside as ex-officio chairman of the executive committee at the convention. Mr. Hillis, who is not expected to be in Washington at the time the committee meets at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Some of the few progressive members of the executive committee declared last night that he believed it improbable that the meeting would have been called if Chairman Hillis and other Republican leaders had not determined to make definite steps looking to an early reorganization of the party were desirable. And arguing from this, he believed that the National Committee had been sound and found to be generally favorable to a new plan of apportioning representation.

### South Would Be Hard Hit.

As any reapportionment would hit the South hardest, the fight means a division between the Republicans North, East and West, and the South. But as the South has nineteen members on the national committee, which twenty-seven members constitutes a majority, and as five more members come from Territorial possessions which have no electoral vote, the line-up on this basis would be 24 to 25, leaving a margin of three only in favor of a change in representation. It is declared to be improbable, therefore, that the leaders who are known to favor this change would enter the fight so far as to make a margin in their favor unless they had received certain assurances as to the vote on the question.

Of the eleven members of the executive committee, only two are from Southern States—New Sanders of Tennessee, and Alvin H. Martin of Virginia. The other members are John T. Adams of Iowa, Fred W. Festerbrook of New Hampshire, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, Thomas A. Marlow of Missouri, Thomas K. Neldringhaus of Missouri, Samuel A. Perkins of Washington, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Royce West of Illinois, and Ralph E. Williams of Oregon. Secretary James R. Reynolds and Treasurer George R. Sheldon also are ex-officio members of the executive committee, and probably will be present. As far as is known now, Mr. Williams of Oregon will be the only absentee.

Senators Cummins, Crawford of South Dakota, and Jones of Washington, ex-Gov. Hadley of Missouri, and Representatives Anderson of Minnesota, Rogers of Massachusetts, and Cramton of Michigan will appear as the spokesmen for the Progressive faction.

### McKinley Makes Statement.

Former Representative William B. McKinley reached Washington from Illinois last night, and before leaving the Willard for dinner had a conference with Representative James R. Mann of Indiana, who is chairman of the House Committee on Territories. Mr. McKinley made a frank and full statement of his attitude toward problems which the committee will meet today.

"I consider the readjustment of representation from the solid Democratic South in the Republican National Convention a matter of the greatest importance to the future of the party," he said. "Republicans are in a bad way. I supported the proposition in 1908, when it was before the Chicago

convention. There is a feeling throughout the West against the present system, but there also is a belief, in which I share, that if we reduce Southern representation we should also take steps toward an absolute reorganization of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The platform of the Republican party since the civil war always declared that these amendments should be obeyed, but somehow or other we have never taken positive action toward securing their enforcement.

"If the national committee has the power, as some of us think it has, to adjust this question of representation, it should do so ahead and do so immediately. Should it take such action, who would override it?"

### Differences May Vanish.

"If the national committee decides that it lacks the power, I favor the holding of a Republican national convention because I am sure that at that time our differences will have vanished and it will resolve itself into a Republican love feast. It might be better to wait until the South of the Underwood-Stummes, when the country will have an object lesson in the practical operation and disastrous effect of the Democratic tariff law upon industries and wages."

Alvin H. Martin, of Virginia, who will conduct or lead the fight against cutting down of Southern representation, will stress his belief that now, for the first time in sixteen years, the Republican party is about to find its following in the South a real asset, and that it will be obviously unwise to antagonize it. Mr. Martin believes that the effect upon the South of the Underwood-Stummes law will be to drive into the Republican ranks a great many Democrats.

He will emphasize also the problem which presents itself regarding the women's franchise. In the case of the basis of representation is changed from population to Republican vote. If the representation is based on Republican vote, suffrage States will have the advantage over equally populous States and States quite as strongly Republican where women's suffrage does not prevail.

Senator Gallinger voiced strong opposition to the plan for a convention. He declared that the Republican party was rapidly recovering from the effect of the last campaign, and that it ought to be given further time to revive. He expressed the opinion that a national convention in the near future would simply reopen old scores and hinder the work of recovery.

The Senator is much interested in the action taken by the Republican Senate caucus looking to the creation of a joint committee to manage the Congressional campaign next year. Senator Gallinger is chairman of the Senate committee, and he will confer with the House members as soon as a sufficient number of them have returned from their homes to make such a conference possible. At this time many of them are absent.

"The conference," he said, "should be called by the Senate. Senators are to be chosen hereafter by direct vote, and the committee, when it is organized, will have to give special attention to Senatorial elections. It is the duty of the party to draw a distinction between the 'Sugar Trust' and the growers of cane and beets. The Senator insists that the strongest single influence that works for free sugar is the trust. He has called on the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice for information as to convictions for frauds on the customs and as to the compromise the government has made with the interests charged with frauds against the customs in importations of sugar. The speech promises to be a very sensational one.

Senator Walsh of Montana, whose position has been more or less in doubt, has issued a public statement to the Democrats of his State, in which he resents the attempt to 'pillory' Democratic Senators who insist on a duty on wool and sugar. Heretofore the Montana Senator has stood out for a revenue duty on wool. His attitude on sugar was not so clear. His announcement indicates that there is an understanding between the advocates of a duty on sugar and those who are insisting on a duty on wool.

### WOULD-BE AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Wealthy F. H. Allen, Who Wanted French Mission, Leaves with Remains of Diplomatic Boom.

### LETTER FORM IS REVOKED

Frederick Hobbs Allen, the New York lawyer, who wanted to be American Ambassador to France, packed his belongings, including the remains of his diplomatic boom, and left Washington late yesterday for New York. Mr. Allen's campaign for a diplomatic post, of which the trip of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on his friend Vincent Astor's yacht to West Point is said to have been a part, has been the subject of a good deal of discussion for several days in Washington. It is admitted that Mr. Allen has been very active for some time in pursuit of a job in the foreign service.

Mr. Allen is wealthy, and it is said that his friend, Vincent Astor, willingly agreed to aid his campaign by offering the use of the Astor yacht to entertain the Senators of the Military Affairs Committee on their trip up the Hudson.

Senator Johnston of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, protested yesterday that there was no thought in the mind of any of the members of the subcommittee of any special interest on Mr. Allen's part when he gave them a dinner while in New York recently and acted as host on the jaunt up the Hudson and back. He knew Mr. Allen was a New York Democrat, who had been an earnest backer of Mr. Wilson, and he knew also that Mr. Allen was a man of means.

As to the stories that have been circulated that Mr. Allen's campaign was engineered by Buford Lynch, a former Washington newspaper man, members of the Senate said they had no information.

In the meantime, "Form 22" has become taboo at the White House.

The form bearing this number is designated by the military as being the regulation wording of replies to complimentary letters from persons personally unknown to the administration. Many of these letters were written just after the election. Two of them addressed to Mr. Lynch were said to have been used by Mr. Lynch to gain favor with Mr. Allen.

The letters have been returned to Secretary Tumulty, who yesterday gave orders that the use of "Form 22" was to be discontinued.

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WOOL AND SUGAR RATES REMAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

ing has been agreed on. One suggestion has been made for a sliding scale on sugar, beginning with a duty of 75 cents a hundred and gradually receding into ultimate free sugar for ten years instead of three years. All such suggestions, however, are merely tentative. The advocates of a sugar duty are undoubtedly growing in strength in the Senate. It is expected Senator Ransdell will strike an effective blow next week when he addresses the Senate in an effort to draw a distinction between the "Sugar Trust" and the growers of cane and beets. The Senator insists that the strongest single influence that works for free sugar is the trust. He has called on the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice for information as to convictions for frauds on the customs and as to the compromise the government has made with the interests charged with frauds against the customs in importations of sugar. The speech promises to be a very sensational one.

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### CATO SELLS MAY BE NAMED.

Lane Recommends Him for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It was learned yesterday that Secretary of the Interior Lane has recommended to President Wilson the appointment of National Committee Cato Sells to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sells was loyal to Mr. Wilson's candidacy throughout the primary campaign in Texas and has been appointed by National Chairman McCombs to serve on the executive campaign committee of the National Committee, which will have charge of the permanent Democratic headquarters in Washington.

Conservationists to Meet Here. Announcement was made yesterday that the next annual meeting of the National Conservation Congress will be held in this city, November 13, 14, and 15. The place of meeting was selected at a meeting of the executive committee.

## Happy Moments for Children and Grown-up Young Folks

—IN THE—

## Boys and Girls' Magazine Section

—OF—

## Tomorrow's Herald

EIGHT PAGES WORTH WHILE

Page 1—Cover in four colors by Raymond Perry. This cover is another one of the famous Tarryvale Town series, illustrating "The Town Pageant."

Page 2—"Mrs. Possum and Mr. Grub Worm," by Anne Virginia Culbertson. This is a real Southern story of the old-fashioned Uncle Remus type. The story is cleverly illustrated by E. Warde Blaisdell.

Page 3—"The Spirit of '76," the last of the Laramie Ranch stories, by John Harbottle. This story is the most thrilling of the whole series.

Pages 4 and 5—Double Truck, in two colors, by Mort M. Burger, M. Peckham, and Harvey Peake. Our Double Truck for this week is a happy combination of jolly comedy and delicate fancy.

Page 6—"The Hiders," by Robert W. Chambers, is concluded. "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens' Stories Retold, by Hallie Erminie Rives, is continued, and Dan Beard's story of the Ghost-dog is also continued.

Page 7—"Tarryvale Town Tales," by Raymond Perry, and a clever cubist caricature by Harvey Peake.

Page 8—Original puzzles, in four colors, by Sam Loyd.

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